

New-York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1863.

To Advertisers.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE has a circulation of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand copies, and a large proportion of its subscribers take no other journal. The space in this sheet allotted to advertisements is necessarily limited, so that each has the advantage of being easily seen, and all are generally read with as much interest as news matter. There is, as those who have tried it know, no advertising medium in the country so cheap, because there is none so profitable, to the advertiser. The paper circulates among the industrial and thrifty classes—the farmers, manufacturers, merchants, and mechanics of the country, and is carefully read by their wives and daughters. It is safe to say that each advertisement in it is read every week by not less than half a million of the most intelligent of the people. He who makes his business, his merchandise, or his manufactures known to this immense number, scattered all over the loyal States, cannot fail to do so to his own manifest and great advantage. Advertisements on the fifth page are \$1.25, and on the eighth page \$1 a line. For this week's issue they must be handed in to-day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

The Draft in the 11th District was continued yesterday at Jamaica, by drawing 1,120 names from 4,026 ballots deposited in the wheel. This completes the draft in Suffolk County. The attendance was small, there not being more than a dozen persons in the room at any one time. Among those who obtained prizes were: D. H. O'Brien, the Sheriff of the County, and a son of ex-Congressman N. F. Smith. Five of the clergymen on Staten Island have been drafted. The sum of \$50,000 has been appropriated by the Supervisors of Richmond County for the relief of the poor men who are drafted. In the 11th District the Draft was resumed at No. 26 Grand street, Williamsburgh, and 422 names were drafted from the Tenth Ward, 203 from the Twelfth Ward, and 342 from the Fourteenth Ward, making a total of 1,027 names. The Draft was continued in the 11th District, commencing with the Fourth Ward in Brooklyn. The quota, 302 names was taken from the wheel, in which 1,354 names were deposited. From 2,446 ballots, 531 were drawn in the Fifth Ward. The work followed in the Seventh Ward by drawing 373 names from 1,300 ballots deposited in the wheel. Nothing unusual happened—there were no signs of disturbance and no manifestation of displeasure on the part of the spectators. The same police and military forces that were on hand the day before to preserve the peace, remained at their posts of duty, but their services were not required.

Gen. McClellan's official report is said to make from 70,000 to 80,000 words and the accompanying documents make about 250,000 words. At this rate his report will occupy about forty columns of *THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE* and the documents 120 columns—say 160 columns or three whole *Tribunes* and one-third of a fourth. The General must have a deadly spite against the entire newspaper press. It would be a good idea to present the entire card of manuscript to some one of the editors by nine Copperhead papers that are bickering against the Government for publishing it. All of our dear friends who would be a rifle in comparison.

An Expedition left Williamsburg, Va., on the 26th, pushing through New Kent Court House, directly to Bottom's Bridge. At the latter place, one Rebel regiment of infantry in rifle pits were found, who were supported by a squadron of cavalry. A charge was made, the Rebel rifle pits were carried, and the Rebels driven across the bridge, which they tore up behind them. Our troops lost one killed and one wounded. We captured five prisoners, and the enemy left dead on the ground one officer, one sergeant, and two men. They also carried off a number of dead. The bridge being rendered impassable, and the object of the expedition accomplished, our troops returned.

The *Petersburg Express* learns from passengers that on Tuesday the Rebel party that captured the gunboats *Satellite* and *Reliance*, made another haul in capturing the fine bay steamer *Louisiana*, which formerly plied as a passenger boat between Portsmouth, Norfolk, and Baltimore. The prisoners found on board were on their way to Richmond. The transport *Curruck*, laden with coal and bacon, was also taken.

The Rebel papers insist that the steamship *Vanderbilt* has been sunk by the pirate Georgia, and that of her crew of 500 men only 30 escaped. This news is "by a passenger who recently arrived at a Confederate port from Havana." As no time or place is given, and no particulars that seem probable, it may be as well to wait awhile before giving credence to this story. It looks suspiciously like a Rebel invention.

We have conflicting news from Arkansas. From Fort Gibson it is reported that Gen. Blunt with 5,000 men and 12 pieces of artillery, crossed the Arkansas on the 23d, the enemy, with a force reported at 25,000, falling back and declining battle. Another report from Fort Scott, saying that it was there reported that Gen. Blunt had been badly whipped, losing 3,000 men.

A prisoner released or escaped from Little Rock, Ark., says that the Rebel force there is 40,000 men, many of them conscripts, badly armed, and commanded by Kirby Smith and Price. The Rebels are putting up fortifications 13 miles from Little Rock. The Arkansas people are tired of the war, and would gladly return to the Union. Gen. Blunt is said to be marching upon Arkadelphia.

The *Richmond Enquirer* advocates a new mode of retaliation. It is to fill Charleston with Union prisoners, and then let Gen. Gillmore bombard the city. Amiable creature!

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the *Africa*, from Liverpool Aug. 22 and *Queenstown* Aug. 23, we have three days' later news from Europe.

The United States Consul at Frankfurt had displayed the Mexican flag, and it was asserted that after the overthrow of the republican form of Government in Mexico, the agents of the United States would represent Mexico in foreign countries. War with the United States was anticipated. The Pope was well content with the overthrow of the Mexican Republic, and the election of Archduke Maximilian, but dissatisfied with the design of the French Emperor to set liberty of conscience established.

Nothing later has been heard about the movements of the *Florida* off the Coast of Ireland. One report was, that she was to take Mr. Mason on board, who is about returning to the South. The silver bars, taken by the *Florida* out of the American ship *R. F. Hoxie*, were to be restored to the English owners.

The French Government has condemned the joint letter published by seven Arch-Bishops and Bishops during the late election. The decree again forbids the Bishops to deliberate together, or pass common resolutions without special permission from the Government.

The Congress of German Princes at Frankfurt continues. The King of Saxony had returned without having been able to induce the King of Prussia to attend.

The Japanese have resolved to pay to England the demanded indemnity, but at the same time, an order has been issued expelling all foreigners, and closing the ports.

GENERAL NEWS.

The *Alice Virvan* was captured by the *De Soto* in the Gulf, 200 miles south-east of Mobile, and taken into Key West on the 19th ult. She had 250 pieces of cotton on board and is a very fine steamer.

The Rebel General Slaughter and staff had taken passage on the *Vivian*, but just before going out concluded to take another vessel. The *De Soto* subsequently captured the fast side-wheel steamer *Crescent*, from Havana with a full and assorted cargo of merchandise, including a large proportion of provisions and drugs. These are both very valuable prizes.

We learn from our correspondent in Buenos Ayres that the civil war in the interior of the Argentine Republic is at an end, the insurgents having been totally routed. In Uruguay the insurrection of Gen. Flores is still making progress, and it is receiving support from the Government and people of the Argentine Republic. The Government of the Argentine Republic shows the warmest sympathies with the United States, and it has forbidden the admittance to any port of the steamer *Alabama*.

A Tobacco Convention is to be held at Louisville, Ky., Sept. 16. It is principally in regard to the excise tax, which tobacco manufacturers think works hard upon them. The Kentucky State Fair is to be held at the same time and place, and as the whole Ohio Valley is a tobacco growing region this year, we presume that the Convention will be no small affair.

The marine reports for the month of August show an aggregate loss of 25 vessels, most of them American, during that period. Three were steamers, and the remainder an equal proportion of ships, barques, brigs, and schooners. The ship *Talisman* and the bark *Conrad* were captured and burned by the Rebels. The aggregate losses are \$1,600,000.

The drought in West Virginia has been more severe than in any other section. The *Wheeling Daily Intelligencer* of August 25 says the country is perfectly parched—the pasturage in places has utterly failed, and many persons are selling off their stock, it being a simple question of selling or starving.

The list of victims at Lawrence, as it now stands, foots up 137 killed, 23 wounded, and three missing. It is thought the killed will reach as high as 150. A number of bodies were completely burned up. The loss in property will reach near \$1,000,000.

There was a report in Washington yesterday that a large Rebel force had crossed the Rappahannock at Fort Conway to flank Meade. The story needs confirmation.

The Stock market was heavy and lower yesterday. There were considerable realizing sales, and a strong disposition among the outside public to take advantage of the depression. At the outside, the decline was general, but not very deep, and at the close of the session the market was firmer. Government stocks were steady. At the Second Board the downward tendency continued, and there was little disposition to purchase. At the 4 p. m. Board the market was generally steady, but rather weak. Exchange continued dull, 124 was the closing price. The money market is active at 6 1/2 per cent, and continued rather stringent, but good borrowers find no difficulty in supplying their wants. Gold was 127 1/2 at 12 p. m., but closed at 124 1/2 at 1 p. m. Freight rates are rather quiet, but rates are without essential change, though firmer, if anything.

Our latest foreign news is on the second page, where will also be found Political items, Draft matters, and a complete list of the victims of the Lawrence massacre. The third page is occupied by local items.

In our South American letter, printed on the second page of this sheet, is a list of American vessels captured by the English pirate steamers *Florida*, *Alabama* and *Georgia*. The vessels taken were the *Crown Point*, *Commonwealth*, *Jackson Sloan*, *Amazonian*, *George Griswold*, *Good Hope* and *J. W. Seaver*.

In the haste of putting our forms together for yesterday's paper we inadvertently credited a portion of the letter of the *London Times* from Richmond to the *London News*. The error must have been obvious to the careful reader.

Controller Brennan has prepared a notice to applicants for substitute and exemption money in which he wisely holds that the draft is designed to furnish men and not money, and that it is his duty, as well as that of every officer of the county to aid the Government in this purpose. He, therefore, enjoins upon all applicants for relief from the draft to endeavor to furnish acceptable substitutes, to whom, on being mustered into the service of the United States, he will pay the \$300 bounty as provided by the ordinance of the Board of Supervisors passed last week. This movement is a decided step in the right direction, and we believe that it cannot fail to prove productive of substantial benefit to the national cause. The official notification will be found in another column.

A Charter election was held in Wilmington, Del., yesterday, contested upon a square issue of support or repudiation of the National Administration. The Copperhead paper said:

"The man who votes for any Administration candidate to-day assents to all the bad acts and worse designs of those Abolition powers which now rule, and to the abandonment of the highest objects of our Constitution. The vote for the Democratic nominees is the best means of condemning this wickedness, of rebuking those efforts to establish a negro equality which sickens the soul, in that ruthless conception of 'freedom of death' they have contrived, which has carried war and devastation into so many homes. Our success in electing the Democratic ticket to-day will be one more step, and a stout one, toward the prayed-for deliverance and peace."

With this understanding the people voted, perfectly free and untrammelled. The Unionists re-elected Mayor Gilpin; they carried every Ward, and every division of a Ward; they elected every member of the City Council, the Treasurer, Assessors, Aldermen, and Inspectors—in short, they elected every candidate voted for. Will the Peace Copperheads make a note of this?

VERMONT—"the star that never sets"—voted yesterday for Governor and other State Officers, three Congressmen, and a State Legislature. Counting upon the absence of many Republicans who are in the army, the diminished interest always inseparable from large majorities, and the little capital they could make out of the Draft, the Democratic faction—a sort of mild copper article—were bold enough to undertake a *coup d'état*; they canvassed the State with an energy worthy of a good cause, and left no stone unturned to make a strong fight. Now mark the result. Every State officer chosen is a Republican, every Congressman is a Republican, every State Senator is a Republican, and of more than fifty members of the Lower House heard from as we write, the Copperheads have got *two*, and so far only two towns have given majorities on that side. Our Congressmen have majorities of 6,000 to 8,000. The vote is lighter than in 1860, but the relative proportions are about the same. The Democracy are entitled to credit for perseverance; they have been trying to elect somebody in Vermont for twenty years, and for twenty years they have regularly and hopelessly failed.

BEAUREGARD'S LETTER TO GEN. GILLMORE.

All war is barbarous. After the best attempts of civilization to qualify a matter of life and death, by the arrangement of certain mutual amenities, a smack of the original savagery remains. "Our gentlemen," said the Duke of Wellington to the surviving English officers who had fought at Waterloo, "is a damnable profession." This was akin to another remark made by the same great commander. "There is nothing sadder," said he, "than a great victory, except a great defeat." But if wars be necessary, those which are efficiently and rapidly waged are clearly the most humane, whether we regard the general suffering of the army, or the trials which are demanded of non-combatants. It is not the severity of war, so much as its sluggish prolongation, which leaves an invaded country utterly exhausted. The bombardment of a single city may be a measure of relief to a large rural population, and at the same time one of those decisive events which preclude the continuance of hostilities. Ever since the present war broke out, the slaveholders have undertaken to dictate to us the methods by which it should be waged, the measures to be allowed, and the courses to be avoided. In doing this they have displayed a characteristic arrogance. Although all history shows that the emancipation of the enemy's slaves has always been regarded as a legitimate stroke of warfare, we were told in the beginning by the Rebels, with a forcible significance, that we must let their blacks alone. Although no nation has ever undertaken to prescribe to another the color of the troops which it might bring into the field, we were also told by this sham nationality, that if we employed a certain class of our citizens, we must do it at the risk of subjecting them, if captured, to unusual and excessive cruelties and indignities. And now, upon a notice of the intended bombardment of Charleston, Gen. Beauregard replies that if we undertake it he will do something exceedingly and namelessly terrible. If he is to be shelled, he wishes us to wait until he gives us notice that he is all ready to submit to the operation. This would be amusing, if it were not so consummately insolent. We must confess that we are to a limited extent agitated by Beauregard's threat of "stringent measures of retaliation." We are more afraid of his remaining guns than of any thing else, and we are not much afraid of them. Retaliation is not a game of *solitaire*. Upon the contrary, two can play at it with the greatest ease. No Union commander can allow himself to be turned from his purpose by indefinite threats, or permit his antagonist to prescribe his plan of operations. Gen. Beauregard scolds Gen. Gillmore as if he already had the United States officer at his mercy as a close prisoner of war. We think that we have had quite enough of this kind of epistolizing, and that in future such letters as this of Gen. Beauregard should be promptly returned to their writers.

We must declare that there is something, in our opinion, for sardonic laughter in Gen. Beauregard's fine talk about humanity. To say nothing of the sufferings which their arrogant impatience has entailed upon the Free States, and upon those Slave States which have declined to join in their conspiracy, considerably less than half a million of Slaveholders have brought upon the mass of their own white neighbors the extreme of indignity and of personal danger. These neighbors include the women and children and non-combatants generally, whose peril has incited Gen. B. to lecture the Union commander in such a fine strain of pitiful morality. To gratify the personal ambition of a mere handful of men, and the personal hatred of another, a whole broad land has been given up to ravage and to alarm. The Confederates are fighting to prolong the life of an institution the very essence of which is sheer, unadulterated, and, as we may say, sublimated inhumanity, especially toward women and children. If every inhabitant of Charleston should be slaughtered, the aggregate wretchedness and suffering would not be so great as that which Slavery brings upon its victims in a single month. And yet Mr. Beauregard talks about "civilization" and "barbarism." If the First Great Rebel ever reads that letter, how he will howl with laughter!

Sooner or later, it will become evident to the most stupid and prejudiced Northern mind that in this war we are not to go to the Slaveholders, either for our policies or moralities. Habit is hard to be rid of, and there is one habit of considering as gospel everything which comes from a Slaveholder, which still infects a small portion of our citizens. We do not know how far the Rebels rely upon the existence of this, but it is certain that to a certain extent they do count upon it. A tone of authority and a custom of dictation are not easily laid aside when once they have become confirmed. The Southern politicians bully in the field, as the Southern politicians bully in the Senate. If the latter had been firmly met at first, we should have had no war—if the former are firmly met now, the shorter the War will be!

The simple facts of this military correspondence, as they come to us from the very best sources, may as well be stated here, for the sake, at least, of future historical precision. When upon the 21st ultimo, Gen. Beauregard received from Gen. Gillmore the note which subsequently provoked his insolent reply, he affected to regard, and perhaps did really regard it, as a jocosse menace unworthy of serious attention. Gen. Gillmore waited fourteen hours for a response to his demand, being four times longer than the limit specified in his demand; and he waited in vain. He then thought, as any commander would have thought, that such trifling was what could not be honorably submitted to, and he deemed it necessary to remind the polite Mr. Beauregard that he was in earnest. It was then, and not till then, that he threw a few balls into the city.

This was upon the morning of the 22d. Up to this time Gen. Beauregard had regarded the statement that the Union guns were within range of the city as an absurd attempt to coerce him into a surrender of the fort. He did not believe that Gen. Gillmore was able, by the utmost stretch of military science, to reach

Charleston. His incredulity, and not his absence from the city, as he alleges, was the cause of his delay. The messengers at last sent to Charleston by Gen. Gillmore had an immediate and excellent effect, and aroused at once Mr. Beauregard's epistolary genius. An answer, which our readers have already seen, came at once to Gen. Gillmore's note, and came within an hour after the gentle hint had been given, showing that it did not require two hours, as Beauregard had asserted. His letter proves plainly enough that if he had not yet lost Charleston, he had at least lost his temper. He had underrated the commanding position of the American forces; he had found that the threat of Gen. Gillmore was not an idle one; he had discovered that the beleaguered city was actually within range of the Union batteries. He must have interrupted much of the cool sagacity for which he has been commended. He fell into the error of demonstrating that communications could be interchanged within half the time by him stated. He affirmed that Charleston was full of women and children, and quite forgot that our forces had positive knowledge that all non-combatants had been ordered from the city a week before. His idle threat of retaliation was upon the face of it a mere subterfuge to gain time—a thing to him of the last importance, after he had so grossly miscalculated the forces of his assailants.

It happened that the British and Spanish Consuls reposed full confidence in the assumption of Beauregard that the city was out of danger and quite beyond the reach of Gillmore's guns; for they did not remove British and Spanish property from positions of danger. The shells of our General filled them with a profound anxiety to regain the time into the loss of which the blunder of Beauregard had betrayed them. They addressed letters to Gen. Gillmore, the Spanish Consul asking for twenty-four hours postponement, to remove the subjects of her Catholic Majesty from the town, and the British Consul asking for an interview, the object of which may have been to get his contraband goods out of the way. The request of the Spanish Consul was granted. An interview with the British Consul was respectfully declined. The cessation of hostilities expired by this limitation at 11 o'clock p. m., on the night of the 23d ult., at which time the batteries opened on the City of Charleston.

We have thought it necessary, proper and interesting to state these facts, because, while they cannot be controverted, they indicate a total disregard of truth upon the part of the Rebel commander. Falsehoods slip so easily into history, and when once there, are with so much difficulty expunged, that too much care cannot be taken to preserve the accuracy of contemporary narration. In view of the plain, unvarnished and perfectly accurate statements which we have made, the complaints of the Rebel commander seem not merely unseemly but childish.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

A few months ago, the English papers, with rare unanimity and unconcealed satisfaction, announced what they conceived to be the failure of the French scheme to construct a canal navigable by large vessels from Suez to Pelm-sam. The British Ambassador in Constantinople had at length succeeded in inducing the Sultan to exercise for once his nominal right of sovereignty over Egypt, and to demand an essential alteration of the agreement made between the Pasha of Egypt and the French Suez Canal Company. The compulsory labor of the Egyptian workmen (*fellahs*) was to cease, and they were, instead, to be fairly hired. The grant of land made to the Company was to be repealed for a pecuniary compensation. Thirdly, sufficient guarantees were to be given for the neutrality of the canal.

These directions did not contain an absolute prohibition of the enterprise; but the English press felt little or no doubt that their enforcement would soon compel the French to abandon the scheme. They argued that a repeal of the grant of land and a guaranteed neutrality of the canal could take away nearly all the political advantages for the sake of which alone it was evident France was patronizing the project, while, on the other hand, it was considered impossible to hire a sufficient amount of labor for completing the work.

The French Company, or rather the motive power that stood behind it, the French Government, was, however, not terrified so easily. The Company at once assured the public that no interruption would take place in the work, and that no doubt need be entertained about its completion. The French Government used its whole influence, both in Constantinople and in Cairo, in the interest of the Company. Finally, a judgment in favor of the practicability of the scheme was obtained from an English engineer, Mr. Hawshaw, who, after a long examination of the works in progress, reversed the contrary judgment of Mr. Robert Stephenson and expressed his opinion that the work could be completed and kept in repair for a sum not very much more than originally estimated.

The Turkish Government felt, of course, not a little embarrassed in consequence of the antagonistic intrigues of England and France. It was regarded safest to make both Governments show their hands openly, and a dispatch was consequently addressed to both, requesting them as "the two most sincere allies" of the Sultan, to assist him in bringing the Suez Canal difficulty to a solution.

The result of this note was an apparent compromise between England and France. So, at least, it was announced by the English press. The grant of land was to be relinquished, guarantees of the neutrality of the canal were to be given; but, on the other hand, the Company was to be authorized to continue to employ forced labor. After the execution of this compromise, *The Times* remarked, England should have "very little concern with the matter." If France, by the construction of the canal, designed any attack upon England, "the new arrangements would render them impracticable." If the susceptibilities of the French should be irritated by the security taken against these possible purposes, they must remember "that such purposes were first avowed by themselves." If they were annoyed at the doubts of England of

their engineering success, they now had "an excellent method of avenging themselves." This comment of the leading organ of their British allies did not make the most favorable impression upon the French. The replies of their journals are very ill-humored, and the *Continentien* thinks that England intends to intrigue again against the completion of the canal. It is moreover announced that Mr. Lesseps, the originator and director of the Suez Canal Company, in a report recently submitted to the General Assembly of the stockholders, insisted very determinedly that the original agreement was made between the Government of Egypt and the Suez Canal Company, that any change in the agreement could be made only with the consent of these two parties, and that the concessions made by the Pasha of Egypt were within the limit of his right, and did not require the sanction of the Turkish Government.

It is, of course, supposed that Mr. Lesseps, before taking this stand, was assured of the intention of the French Government. Thus we may expect new difficulties between England and France, and it is certainly not a little amusing to see these two Powers embarking in a—at least diplomatic—war on the question whether the Pasha of Egypt was authorized or not to make certain concessions to a canal company.

The interest shown by both the great Powers of Europe in this controversy may be taken, however, as a proof of what immense importance this canal, when completed, will be to the world.

THE LAWRENCE MASSACRE.

We renew the appeal already made in these columns for relief to the survivors of the massacre at Lawrence. Their necessities are distressing; their wants urgent; and we fear there has not been a sufficiently ready and generous interest in their sufferings to put them beyond the prospect of immediate destitution. It is for the widows and orphans of murdered patriots that we ask, not charity, but justice—some small part of what the country owes them. For these men were citizens of a State which has given more troops in proportion to population than any other in the Union, and which, long before this Rebellion broke into open war, fought with undaunted resolution and with unrecognized devotion, the battle of Freedom against the enemies of the Union. True, they fought in defense of their homes and possessions, but it was none the less to make Kansas a Free State, and thus bind her irrevocably to the side of the Union. Had they not so fought, Kansas would to-day have been what Arkansas and Western Missouri are—a jungle of pirates and the home of unsubdued Rebellion.

It is a humiliating thought that any journal should be found so base as to resist this appeal for relief to the homeless and destitute, to women and children crushed under an awful calamity. But such a journal there is, even in this city. In others, little less degraded, the massacre of three hundred unresisting citizens is defended or excused on the ground that one or two villages in South Carolina and Georgia have been burned by our forces. Those villages were burned indeed, but not until their inhabitants had ample time to leave them. Not a life was taken. What parallel can be drawn between such cases? Yet disloyal journals in the North, swift to palliate Rebel atrocities or to match them by barbarities on our side, couple the names of Montgomery and Quantrel—the one an honorable soldier, the other an inhuman savage, surprising an unarmed town and in cold blood destroying its population.

Once for all, let us end this dishonest affectation of regarding the people of Kansas and Missouri as equally responsible for the civil war that has desolated those border counties. Missouri invaded territory of an independent State to force Slavery upon it against the will of its people, and the Border-Ruffians for years wrote their history with fire and sword. Slavery or desolation was the alternative offered to the heroic settlers of the infant State. They refused to accept either, yet for many months bore unresistingly the most horrible outrages. Kansas never fired a shot till driven to arms in self-defense. John Brown went there without a rifle or revolver, and only took them into his hands when half his property had been destroyed, and a young son had been consecrated to the soil with his blood. The whole history of Kansas is the history of a defensive war; sometimes, of course, carried across the border as a necessary measure of defense, but never aggressive. And it was a contest of which the Union now reaps the fruits. Let us acknowledge it, and in some measure try to pay the debt we owe.

PEACE DEMOCRATS AND THE DRAFT.

Special efforts are made by the "Peace Democrats" to bring discredit upon the Draft in this city and neighborhood. At a public meeting recently held in the Twenty-second Ward, a prominent politician declared to his auditors that there was a "trick in the wheel," that the officers managed to draw the names of poor men who have not \$300, but who were able-bodied and could not procure exemption papers.

In several Wards vigilant committees have been appointed, charged with the duty of relieving drafted men at whatever cost and at all hazards. If the conscript has no family, and cannot obtain commutation from the Board of Supervisors, his case is managed by certain parties so that he may escape on some other pretext. If a man who has voted a dozen years in his district cannot clear himself as an alien, he must try what virtue there is in physical disability; and should that fail, it is expected the writ of habeas corpus will be sure to save him.

These sympathizers with Secession are reluctant to pay the \$300 fee to save their friends even, and they are bitterly hostile to the plan of furnishing substitutes. Their motto is "not a dollar, not a man to sustain the war." The logic of thirty thousand bayonets has convinced them that they must in most cases pay the money or supply the men. The latter they obstinately refuse to do, and he who furnishes a substitute

is in their eyes an offender who commits an unpardonable sin. The committees appointed to hinder the progress of the draft are distributed about the city in the disaffected neighborhoods; they have their documents and lawyers ready, so that when a man is taken by the Provost-Marshal they can sue out a writ of habeas corpus, and they expect to force the authorities to give him up.

They pretend that the action of the Mayor and the Supervisors is unfair and partial, and of little value—indeed they openly denounce it as a Republican measure, adopted for the purpose of removing Democratic voters from the city in order to obtain an Abolition triumph at the next election.

To-day they will work with all their might, because in one or two of the districts the Provost-Marshal intend to commence the task of arresting those who pay no respect to the notification which have been sent to them. Thus the Copperhead faction are determined to maintain for this city the bad distinction they have earned for her by murder and riot of being the only place in all the North where sympathy for Southern traitors is strong enough for persistent effort against a re-enforcement of Union soldiers in the field. Let them be put down with the strong hand.

Inauguration of Gov. Bramlette of Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1863. Gov. Bramlette was inaugurated as Governor of this State to-day. In his Inaugural Address he contended that the revolted States did not change their status by rebelling, that all that is necessary for them to do is to return to their fealty, and take their position as States; that the Rebels did not resist them to a territorial state.

He says we have now, and will have before the Rebellion closes, the identical Constitution which extremists seek to destroy, the one by innovation, the other by force. It is not a restored Union, not a reconstructed Union that Kentucky desires, but a preserved Union and a restored peace upon a constitutional basis.

The Governor strongly objects to the arming of negro regiments, and asks what is to be done with such soldiers at the end of the war. He points to the result of the recent election as a proof that Kentucky will not fraternize with Rebellion, either open or covert, and declares that Kentucky ever has been, and now is, and always will be, loyal to the Government of our fathers.

Disloyalists to be Removed.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1863. About 600 families, chiefly heads of families, and resident in this city and vicinity, who are believed to be aiders and abettors of the Rebellion, or strong sympathizers with it, have been ordered to remove from the district by Gen. Ewing.

The list includes many of the most wealthy and influential families of this vicinity. Their houses will be taken for the families of Union refugees.

Many orders for the removal of leading Rebel sympathizers at Westport and Independence are also being made out.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1863. Arrived Ship *Lizzie Oakland*, from New York. Business is dull. Sales of 1,000 firkins of butter at Constitution at 22 1/2 cts. There was an immense Union mass meeting in the city last evening. It was addressed by Collector Low, Starr King, and the Union candidates for Congress. The Democrats also held a large meeting on the other side of the city, which was addressed by Messrs. Webster, Higley, Downer, and others.

There is a prospect of a very full vote to-morrow, and an immense majority for the Union ticket.

There are two Union Legislative tickets running in this county, against the united Democrats, but the Unionists believe either of their tickets will get more votes than the Democratic. The Opposition generally concede that the Union State ticket will be elected by as much as 30,000 majority.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31, 1863. Business is quiet. Merchants are giving more attention to the preparations for Wednesday's election than to trade. Shipments of goods to Salt Lake and to the Colorado River country are larger than ever before. Best brands of Coal Oil sell at 80 cts., best Eastern Butter, 25 cts.

Ship *Bunker Hill* has been chartered for a load of wheat for Liverpool, making the fourth ship now loading with breadstuffs for Europe.

The price of wheat seems to be established at about \$4 1/2 per bushel.

The loss by the recent fire at Virginia city is estimated at \$500,000, but probably this is an exaggerated statement as the business portion of the city was not much damaged.

The Tobacco Crop and the Frost.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1863. Further accounts of the effects of Sunday night's frost on the tobacco crop are conflicting. Some considerable damage is reported in Henderson and Davis Counties. The frost in Henderson County lost twenty acres, and represents his neighbors in the same condition.

This grower has been purchasing here to-day. Others have ordered but no commitment to decline election at present. Equally reliable parties say that no tobacco has been injured in Henderson and Davis Counties, except on low ground along the river.

So in the tobacco business, as in the case of *Lavette* County, nor in the Clarksville region. We hear accounts of injury to the tobacco crop from several points in Indiana.

REOPENING OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

The forty-third annual reopening of the Mercantile Library took place last evening, at Clinton Hall, Astor place, when a hearty welcome was extended to the members and friends of the Institution by the Board of Directors. During the Summer recess, the rooms have been thoroughly repaired, cleaned, and painted, and many new books and papers have been added. The library numbers 63,000 volumes, and in the reading room may be found over 100 foreign and domestic newspapers and periodicals, and many valuable books of reference. The classes (comprising every branch of study) now continue the entire year, thus enabling members to join at any time. The downtown office, No. 39 Liberty street, is open from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m., for the exchange and delivery of books.

There was a large attendance during the evening of ladies and gentlemen, and about 9 o'clock, Mr. Swords, President of the Association, introduced Gen. Coehrane, who delivered a short address, in which he spoke of the success of the institution, and the great benefits which our young men derived from it. The entertainment was enlivened with some fine music by Gratia's 7th Regiment Band.

THE RIOT CLAIMS.—A movement toward the settlement of the smaller claims for damages sustained during the recent riots will soon be made by the Controller. A number of claims have been already decided by the Committee of the Supervisors, and will be paid as soon as the money is received on the Riot Claim Bonds. The Committee consider about twenty of the claims daily.

KINGS COUNTY DELEGATES TO THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—The District Convention, called by the National Democratic General Committee of Kings County, met yesterday afternoon, and selected the following Delegates to the Democratic State Convention, to meet in Albany on the 9th inst.:

District 1, John Taulding; Dist. 2, John Doherty, Delegate, and Thos. McCarty, Alternate; Dist. 3, John Farrow; Dist. 4, James Fitzgerald.

The Delegates for the remaining Districts are to be selected by order of the Union General Committee, according to agreement.

THE RECENT ATTACK UPON A COLORED MAN'S RESIDENCE.—Another party, charged with attacking the house of the negro William Jackson, in Seward's alley in Brooklyn, on Sunday morning last, and smashing in his skull with a stone, was arrested by Officer Kelly of the Forty-second Precinct police, on Monday night. His name is John W. Walker. He was committed to await the result of Jackson's injuries. The accused is a white man, and is a dayling state in the City Hospital. He cannot survive many hours longer.